

# *A Student's Guide to Police Practices*



**INDEPENDENT POLICE AUDITOR**



Dear Students,

I am pleased that you received a copy of “A Student’s Guide to Police Practices.” We take great pride that San José is the safest large city in America, and our police department maintains a strong commitment to positive community relations and customer service to retain this title.

At some point in your life, however, you may come in contact with a police officer. This guide will provide you with useful information about police practices in general and helpful suggestions for interacting with an officer. Carefully read this guide so that any encounter you may have with San José police officers will be as positive as possible for both you and our officers, and that you can help keep our community safe for all residents.

We work hard in cooperation with San José residents to make sure that everyone who lives and works here, including our youth, are safe in our city. This is a goal that we all can share so that our neighborhoods are places we are proud to live in and call home.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Ron Gonzales". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the first letters of the first and last names being capitalized and prominent.

Ron Gonzales  
Mayor

## CITY COUNCIL

### **District 1**

**Linda J. LeZotte**

408-277-5438

[linda.lezotte@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:linda.lezotte@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 6**

**Ken Yeager**

408-277-5166

[ken.yeager@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:ken.yeager@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 2**

**Forrest Williams**

408-277-4282

[forrest.williams@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:forrest.williams@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 7**

**Terry Gregory**

408-277-5226

[terry.gregory@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:terry.gregory@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 3**

**Cindy Chavez**

408-277-5231

[cindy.chavez@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:cindy.chavez@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 8**

**David D. Cortese**

408-277-5242

[dave.cortese@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:dave.cortese@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 4**

**Chuck Reed**

408-277-5320

[district4@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:district4@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 9**

**Judy Chirco**

408-277-5275

[judy.chirco@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:judy.chirco@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 5**

**Nora Campos**

408-277-5157

[district5@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:district5@ci.sj.ca.us)

### **District 10**

**Pat Dando (Vice Mayor)**

408-277-5251

[pat.dando@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:pat.dando@ci.sj.ca.us)



The Office of the Independent Police Auditor created this “**Student’s Guide to Police Practices**” especially for you, our students and young people. This guide will inform you about police procedures, suggested conduct when interacting with the police, and community resources and services.

If you feel you have been mistreated by a San José Police Officer, you have the right to file a complaint. The City of San José takes citizen complaints so serious, that it has created this office to insure that complaints are investigated thoroughly, objectively, and fairly. There is also an anti-retaliation policy to protect people that file complaints.

The Office of the Independent Police Auditor is a non-police city office. This means that we do not work for the San José Police Department; I report directly to the Mayor and the City Council. We also encourage and accept commendations or “thank-you” letters for officers who provided you with excellent police services.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Teresa Guerrero-Daley". The signature is fluid and cursive, with the last name being more prominent.

Teresa Guerrero-Daley  
Independent Police Auditor



The San José Police Department is committed to providing the highest level of public safety services to all, including the youth of our community, whom I consider to be key to the City's future.

I am especially proud of the way the Department's Internal Affairs Unit works closely with the Independent Police Auditor to guarantee that allegations of police misconduct are investigated with objectivity, thoroughness, and fairness.

I support the development and distribution of the “**Student's Guide to Police Practices**”, which will serve as an effective tool to inform young people of their legal rights and gain insight into why police officers do what they sometimes do.

It is my hope that the guide will create the kind of mutual understanding between the youth of San José and its police officers that results in more harmonious interactions between the police and the youth we serve.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, which appears to read "William M. Lansdowne". The signature is fluid and cursive.

William M. Lansdowne  
Chief of Police

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# You and the Police

## A Student's Guide to Police Practices

***The goal of this brochure is to provide you with information when interacting with the police in order to help you make smart decisions. This information should be viewed as general guidelines, and not intended to serve as legal advice.***

How many times have you asked yourself why police officers do the things they do? This brochure will give you a general idea about police practices as well as a common sense approach on what to do if you are stopped and questioned by an officer.

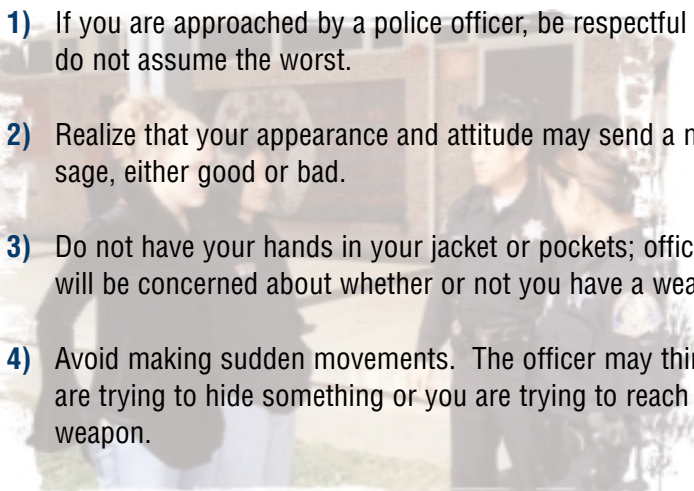
## Police Harassment

### Questions commonly asked by youth:

- Why do officers try to intimidate young people?
- Why do officers harass young people for just hanging out with their friends?
- Why do officers stereotype young people and single them out because of the way they are dressed, their ethnic background, type of car they drive, etc.?
- Why don't officers tell people why they are being stopped?

What you may think is harassment, may not be harassment at all. Officers may be responding to complaints from neighbors. Sometimes when you are hanging out with your friends, some people may become concerned and call the police, especially when you are making a lot of noise, fighting or tagging walls. When officers receive these types of calls, the information they get may be incomplete or inaccurate. This causes the officers to question everyone in the group, and, unfortunately, sometimes this means having to question innocent people.

### **Here are some suggestions that may help you when contacted by the police:**

- 
- 1)** If you are approached by a police officer, be respectful and do not assume the worst.
  - 2)** Realize that your appearance and attitude may send a message, either good or bad.
  - 3)** Do not have your hands in your jacket or pockets; officers will be concerned about whether or not you have a weapon.
  - 4)** Avoid making sudden movements. The officer may think you are trying to hide something or you are trying to reach for a weapon.
  - 5)** Remain calm. Fear and adrenaline can get both you and the officer in trouble.



- 6) Remember that what you may think is “harassment,” may be proper law enforcement procedure necessary to conduct an investigation.
- 7) If you are stopped, do as the officer tells you to do. This is not the time for you to take-on the officer. You can always argue your case/ticket in court at a later time or file a complaint.

## *Traffic Stops*

Traffic stops are one of the most dangerous situations for police officers, especially at night. Officers will often call for help. This is usually referred to as “back-up.”



## **Police officers can legally stop cars for some of the following reasons:**

- 1)** Traffic violation(s). For example:
  - Only one license plate on vehicle (you must have 2, one in the front and one in the back, and they must be properly displayed)
  - Stickers placed on windshield (obstruction of view)
  - Things hanging from inside review mirror
  - Having bald tires
  - Modifications to vehicles (i.e. exhaust, hydraulics, tinted windows, blue lights)
  - Headphones from portable stereo covering both ears
  - Clear tail and signal light lenses
- 2)** Reasonable suspicion of criminal activity based on what officers have seen, witness information, information from police radio, other officers, or information from other official sources.
- 3)** Probable cause to make an arrest
- 4)** Outstanding warrants

Be aware that if you are on probation or parole, officers can stop and search you, whether you are in your car or on foot, to see what you are up to as a condition of your probation or parole. Officers do not need a warrant or probable cause when you are on probation or parole.

# Profile Stops

When officers stop people based solely on how they look, their race, gender or type of car they drive, they are making what is referred to as a “profile stop.” The San José Police Department does not allow “profile stops.” If you feel that you were subjected to a “profile stop,” you have the right to file a complaint.

# Consensual Encounters

A “consensual encounter” is when an officer contacts you and the officer has no legal reason to suspect you are doing anything wrong.

This type of police contact is legal, and usually involves a police officer asking questions such as: your name, address, what you are doing or where you are going, and proof of identification. The officer may even ask if he/she can search you. During the entire encounter, the officer must not prevent you from leaving, or terminating the conversation because it is strictly voluntary on your part. You can remain and talk to the officer, or you are free to leave.



# Miranda Rights

(You have the right to...)

When do officers have to read you your Fifth Amendment rights? Your Fifth Amendment rights are also called “Miranda Rights.” Many television shows give people the impression that the police have to give Miranda Rights any time they are contacted or arrested. But in reality, *police officers are required to read you your Miranda Rights only when:*

- 1. You are arrested for being involved in a crime **and***
- 2. You are going to be questioned about that crime.*

However, if you are under the age of 18 and are taken into custody, California law requires that you be advised of your rights even if you are not going to be questioned.

Police officers can ask you general questions such as your name, address, and birthday without reading you your Miranda Rights. When you are read your Miranda Rights, the officer should say the following:



# Miranda Rights

- 1) You have the right to remain silent.
- 2) Anything you say can be used against you in a court of law.
- 3) You have the right to talk to a lawyer and have him/her present with you while you are being questioned.
- 4) If you cannot afford to hire a lawyer, one will be appointed to represent you before any questioning if you wish.

## For Juveniles Only

**(If you are under the age of 18)**

Anything you say can be used against you in a juvenile court prosecution and can also be used in an adult court criminal prosecution if the juvenile court decides that you are to be tried as an adult.

Make sure you understand all of your rights before you agree to answer any questions. However, if you understand your rights, you may choose to speak to the police. If you are not sure, it is best not to answer questions, and to let the officer know you prefer to remain silent.

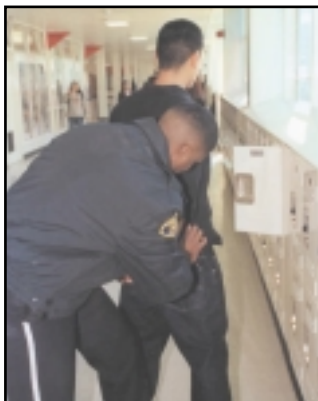
## What happens if...?

Remember that while this is general information, this does not replace professional legal advice. If you have specific questions concerning this brochure, you should talk to a lawyer.

## What happens if you are stopped for questioning?

If you are stopped without legal reason, you should know that it is not a crime to refuse to answer questions. But refusing to answer can make the police suspicious about you. Legally, you should not be arrested for refusing to identify yourself on the street. However, if you are driving a car or you are in a place where liquor is served, you can be arrested for failing to identify yourself. When speaking to an officer, you should tell the truth and not mislead or lie to the police.

Officers may do a “pat-down” search of your clothing if they suspect you are concealing a weapon. If this search is against your wishes, do not physically resist, but verbally tell the officer that you are not giving consent to the search.



Ask if you are under arrest. If you are, then ask for the reasons why. You have the right to know this.

Do not “bad mouth” the police officer or run away, even if you believe what is happening is wrong. This could lead to your arrest. Do not challenge the officer. Remember, you can always report the misconduct by filling a complaint at a later time.

### **What happens if you are stopped driving a car?**

Show your driver's license, registration and proof of insurance upon request. Your car can, in certain cases, be searched without a warrant as long as the police have probable cause, you are under arrest, or as a condition of your probation or parole.

Otherwise, you do not have to consent to a search of your car, and you should let the officers know this to protect your right to contest the search later. Do not resist the officer's efforts. You can always argue your case at a later time in court or through a citizen complaint.

If you are given a citation, you should sign it; otherwise, you can be arrested. By signing the ticket you are not admitting that you are guilty, you are just promising to appear for a hearing. Remember that if you disagree with the officer, you can fight the case in court.

If you are suspected of drunk driving and refuse a blood, urine, or breath test, your driver's license or privilege will be suspended. In California, driving is a privilege not a right.

## **What happens if you are arrested or taken to a police station?**

Whether or not you are guilty, go with the officer. You can later argue your case in court. If you are a minor, California law requires that the arresting officer immediately contact your parents.

Under Miranda, you have the right to remain silent and to talk to a lawyer before you talk to the police. You can talk to the police or respectfully tell the police that you wish to remain silent, but provide them with your name, date of birth, address, and other identifying information. After talking to a lawyer, you and your lawyer can decide on the best way to resolve your case.

It is within your right to immediately request to see a lawyer. If you cannot pay for a lawyer, the court will appoint one to represent you. This lawyer is commonly referred to as a “public defender.” You may ask the police how to contact a lawyer.

Within three hours after you are arrested, or immediately after being booked, you have the right to make two free phone calls in the local dialing area: (1) to a lawyer (2) a relative or any other person. The police may not listen to the call to a lawyer. Keep in mind that if you call your boyfriend or girlfriend, that is one of the two phone calls you are permitted to make. Use good judgment when deciding whom to call.

If you are 18 or over, sometimes you can be released without bail, referred to as “own recognizance,” or to have your bail lowered. In most detention facilities, there are employees who can answer questions regarding your bail.



## **What happens if you are caught driving a car without a driver's license?**

If you have been issued a driver's license by the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), you must have that license with you any time you are driving a vehicle. If you are stopped, and you don't have your license with you, you may receive a citation and/or not be allowed to drive off. But if you have never been issued a driver's license by the DMV, or it has been suspended, the offense is more serious because the State of California requires everyone who drives a car to have a valid driver's license or permit to drive. If you don't have either of these, and you are stopped while driving a car, you will be given a ticket, and because this is a misdemeanor offense, you can be arrested. Your car may also be towed and impounded and it will be very expensive to get your car back. You will be required to go to court. Things may get more complicated if you are on probation.

## **What happens if you do not show up to court?**

If you fail to go to any court appearance without approval from the court, a warrant will be issued for your arrest. A warrant never expires until it is taken back by the court, or you are arrested. Calling the court or writing a letter is not enough unless you receive written confirmation from the court that your court date has been rescheduled or that you do not have to appear. Failing to go to court is a serious matter that will end up getting you arrested.

# Arrest Warrants

Arrest warrants are orders issued by a judge. Police officers have no discretion with court orders, and they must take anyone who has a warrant for their arrest into custody. If you think you have a warrant for your arrest, it is recommended that you contact your local law enforcement agency to inquire how you can take care of this warrant. You should then follow through immediately. Be aware that if you are stopped by a police officer, you will be arrested if you have a warrant for your arrest.

# Search Warrants

A search warrant is an order signed by a judge, which gives officers authorization to search every location and for all of those items listed in the search warrant. Officers are required to provide you with (1) a copy of the warrant and (2) a list of the items taken.

# Curfew

The City of San José passed a curfew law that makes it illegal for minors to be out past a certain hour. Minors 15 years and under are not allowed to be out without parental or guardian supervision between 10:00 PM and 5:00 AM. Minors 16 and 17 years of age, cannot be out without a parent or guardian between 11:30 PM and 5:00 AM. San José Municipal Code 10.28.020

If an officer stops you for curfew violation, you will be brought to a curfew center where your information will be taken. Your parent/guardian will be called and asked to pick you up from the curfew center. You and your parent/guardian may be referred to counseling.

## **Curfew Exceptions**

- If you are with your parent/guardian.
- If your parent/guardian sent you out to run an errand.
- If you are “hanging out” on your property (front porch/yard or sidewalk).
- If you are waiting for or riding public transportation (bus, train, lightrail).
- If you are going to or coming from work.
- If you are going home directly from a school, religious, cultural, athletic or organized activity/event.
- If you have been declared by the court “legally emancipated” (an adult).
- If you are responding to an emergency.
- If you are the driver or passenger of a car.

## Trespassing

You can be arrested for refusing to leave a private or public building or school grounds if you have no legitimate reason for being there.

## Loitering

Loiter means to delay, to linger, or to idle (hang around) in a school or public place without a lawful purpose for being present. This includes places such as parking lots, convenient stores, fast food restaurants, and others.

## Vandalism

It is a crime to damage, destroy, or deface a school building, or any public or private building or structure. This includes fences, vehicles, mailboxes, street signs, etc. You can be incarcerated and your parents forced to pay for the damages.

## Graffiti

### **What is graffiti?**

Some view graffiti as a form of art but others view it as vandalism. In either case graffiti can be trouble. Areas that are



“tagged” are often considered to be “gang turf.” These neighborhoods are viewed as unsafe, run-down and undesirable. Parents or relatives that own homes in these areas suffer the greatest loss because their property value will be lower than homes in other neighborhoods.

Graffiti attracts real gang members. This is dangerous because graffiti could result in violence and retaliation. As a result, there has been an increase of cases reported involving violence between taggers and gang members.

Unless you own the property that is being tagged, tagging is against the law. If you are caught tagging for the first time, you could be sentenced to sixty hours of removing or painting over graffiti during your weekends. You could also lose your driver's license for a year. If you get caught again the punishment can double. Other forms of punishment are house arrest, detention in juvenile hall or if you're an adult, in county jails.

People caught tagging are ordered to pay for the damage caused to the property. If the “tagger” cannot pay for the damages, their parents are forced to pay. If the damage is over \$400.00, the crime becomes a felony and the penalties are much worse. Tagging destroys property and takes away from what parents and neighbors work so hard to have. Tagging is not cool. It messes-up your future and it can even be deadly to you or your family. Is tagging really what you are about? Is putting your tag up really worth the consequences? Make the right choice.

**Don't Tag!**



# Drugs

## ***The Reality of Drugs***

Drugs may make people feel like they are smart, strong, happy, and like there is nothing in the world to worry about. The problem is that these feelings are not real. What is real is that drugs are addictive and can make you sad, depressed, paranoid, and even suicidal. This is reality!

Drugs have caused a national health problem in our country that has affected tens of millions of people. Many lives have been ruined because of drug addiction. This addiction is an illness that has a devastating financial impact on people. Drug dealers often push free samples, knowing that once hooked, you will forego buying clothes, cars, and other things you enjoy to buy a “fix.”

Many young women and men between twelve and eighteen years old that use drugs are homeless, prostitutes, or gang members. Many of them have run away from home, live on the streets, and go on to commit crimes to support their drug habit. These young people live hard, dirty, and violent lives, frequently being raped, beaten, and sometimes killed.

It is sad that the largest percentage of minors incarcerated is children of color. Because governmental agencies have had to cut back on programs designed to help people get out of drugs, few places exist where one can get treatment to overcome this terrible illness. Most addicts wish they had never tried drugs in the first place. The initial thrill was not worth the loss of family,

| Drug Name             | CONTRAINDICATIONS |              |            | ADVERSE EFFECTS |      |            | CNS  | Medication | Mechanism of Action | Side Effects | Contraindications | Therapeutic Uses |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--------------|------------|-----------------|------|------------|------|------------|---------------------|--------------|-------------------|------------------|
|                       | Alcohol           | Amphetamines | Macrolides | Estrogen        | CBZ  | Special IC | P2Y  | Medication |                     |              |                   |                  |
| Other Names:          | Alcohol           | Amphetamines | Macrolides | Estrogen        | CBZ  | Special IC | P2Y  | Medication | Mechanism of Action | Side Effects | Contraindications | Therapeutic Uses |
|                       | Alcohol           | Amphetamines | Macrolides | Estrogen        | CBZ  | Special IC | P2Y  | Medication | Mechanism of Action | Side Effects | Contraindications | Therapeutic Uses |
| How Consumed:         | Oral              | Oral         | Oral       | Oral            | Oral | Oral       | Oral | Oral       | Oral                | Oral         | Oral              | Oral             |
|                       | Oral              | Oral         | Oral       | Oral            | Oral | Oral       | Oral | Oral       | Oral                | Oral         | Oral              | Oral             |
| Effects:              | Alcohol           | Amphetamines | Macrolides | Estrogen        | CBZ  | Special IC | P2Y  | Medication | Mechanism of Action | Side Effects | Contraindications | Therapeutic Uses |
|                       | Alcohol           | Amphetamines | Macrolides | Estrogen        | CBZ  | Special IC | P2Y  | Medication | Mechanism of Action | Side Effects | Contraindications | Therapeutic Uses |
| Effects for Patients: | Alcohol           | Amphetamines | Macrolides | Estrogen        | CBZ  | Special IC | P2Y  | Medication | Mechanism of Action | Side Effects | Contraindications | Therapeutic Uses |
|                       | Alcohol           | Amphetamines | Macrolides | Estrogen        | CBZ  | Special IC | P2Y  | Medication | Mechanism of Action | Side Effects | Contraindications | Therapeutic Uses |

future, and self-respect. You may not be able to do anything about your friend's decision to take drugs but you do have the choice to stay away from drugs yourself. Be smart, be happy, be real!

## *Searches on Public School Campuses*

In most cases, police officers need a search warrant based on probable cause in order to search you, your house, or car. However, in a school, school officials, teachers, or officers do not need a search warrant if they have a special need to conduct a search, or suspect criminal activity. Searches can be done in schools based on "reasonable suspicion." This means that if a teacher or school administrator suspects that you are involved in a violation of a law or school policy, you may be searched. Your personal possessions, such as your backpack, locker, and car if they are on school property may also be searched.

## *Truancy*

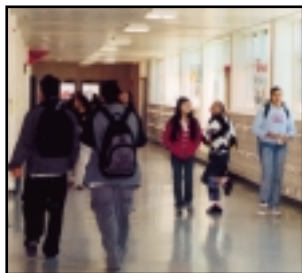
### **"Cutting School"**

Did you know that cutting school could get you in trouble with the law? According to state law, students between the ages of 6-18 years are required to go to school, unless the student is between the ages of 16 and 17 and he/she has passed the California High School Proficiency Exam.



Any student who is absent from school for more than three days without a valid excuse, or is late to school for more than 30 minutes on three or more consecutive days, under the law, is considered a “truant .” If an officer sees you out and about when you should be at school, the odds are that the officer will stop you to find out why you are not in school. If you do not have a valid excuse from your parent/guardian or a school pass, you will most likely be detained and taken to a truancy center. At the truancy center, a report will be filled out and your parent/guardian will be called, and asked to take you back to school. While you cannot be arrested for cutting school alone, there are consequences such as: being detained at a truancy center; being referred to counseling; and disciplinary action taken by your school.

*To avoid problems, make sure to have a valid written excuse signed by your parent/guardian or a school pass, if you are going to be late to school or you need to leave school during regular school hours.*



*Insulting*

## **and Abusing Teachers**

It is in violation of the Education Code, Section 44812, for any parent, guardian, or other person to insult or abuse a teacher at school while in the presence of students or other school employees.

# Fighting

## on School Property

Penal Code Sections 243.2 and 243.5 make it clear that any assault or battery on school grounds or parking lot is against the law. Fighting is a battery, and an assault is a threat to strike someone, when you have the ability to do so. These crimes can be punished by a fine or by imprisonment in the county jail, or both.

# Disrupting

## or Interfering with Classes

The Education Code section 32211 makes it a misdemeanor to be on school property for the purpose of disrupting or interfering with classes or other school activities. You must leave promptly, and thereafter cannot return within 48 hours.

*Remember that you cannot enter any part of the school grounds without permission if you have been suspended.*

# Weapons on Campus

It is a felony to bring or possess a firearm in a school. A felony is a serious crime, which can be punished by incarceration in a state prison. Remember also that a school official can search your locker, backpack, or your person without a warrant.

Any object that is capable of inflicting substantial injuries can be considered a weapon. Some of these objects are razors, pocket knives, other pointed objects, Billie clubs, metal knuckles, tear gas, nunchakus, BB/Air/or Pellet guns, Spot Marker guns, explosives including fire works, and others. While the possession of some of these objects may not be illegal, their possession at a school is prohibited by school regulations.

## *Emancipation of Minors*

This is a process that makes it possible for a minor to have most of the rights of an adult. In order to qualify you must:

- Be at least 14 years of age,
- Not living with parents or guardian,
- Have the consent of the parents or guardian, and
- Financially support yourself.

## *Youth Services Guide*

The goal of this directory is to provide you with information in locating resources available to you in your community. This is a partial list of all the resources available to you. This is a guideline, make sure to verify with each agency the information on their services and cost.



## **CITY OF San José RESOURCES**

### **Anti-Graffiti-Program**

**(408) 277-3208 • [www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns](http://www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns)**

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### **Campus Crime Stoppers Anonymous Tip Hotline**

**(800) 903-6789 • (24-hour hotline)**

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### **City-wide Sports - Aquatics, Late Night Gym and Inner City Games**

**(408) 369-3900**

Recreational activities are open to youth Friday and Saturday nights at local high schools and/or community centers. Activities would include: Gym, pool, computer lab, basketball courts, foosball, etc.

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### **Clean Slate Tattoo Removal Program**

**(408) 794-1220**

Serves former gang involved and at risk youth of San José between ages 14-25, who have found tattoos to be a barrier in furthering themselves through education and employment.

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### **Community Centers Administration**

**(408) 265-7301**

Main office for community centers in San José. Resource for community centers and classes being held at community centers.

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### **Customer Service Call Center**

**(408) 277-4000 • [www.ci.sj.ca.us](http://www.ci.sj.ca.us)**

Directory assistance for finding any City of San José department office.

## **Office of the Independent Police Auditor**

**(408) 794-6226 • [www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/ipa/home.html](http://www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/ipa/home.html)**

A non-police office where you can file a complaint against a San José police officer.

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## **Safe Schools Healthy Students**

**(408) 794-1216**

Work with suspended or expelled students in middle and high school levels. Assessment of youth and family, to see what resources will be most beneficial to them.

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## **San José Fire Department**

**(408) 277-4444 • [www.sjfd.org](http://www.sjfd.org)**

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## **San José Fire Department Explorer Post 888**

**(408) 929-7678 • [www.laforce.com/explorer888](http://www.laforce.com/explorer888)**

Train young men and women in the area of fire services and assist them in pursuing goals to become a career firefighter. Participate in meetings, drills, public relation events and other related activities.

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## **San José Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services Department – Youth Intervention Services**

**(408) 277-4661 • [www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns/index.htm](http://www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns/index.htm)**

The Youth Intervention Services program provides: intervention, mediation and diversion services for the reduction of gang violence, assistance to youth wanting to dissociate themselves from gang culture, diversion efforts that reduce recruitment of youth into gangs, and positive alternatives to gangs and other juvenile delinquent behavior.

**San José Police Department**  
(408) 277-8900 • [www.sjpd.org](http://www.sjpd.org)

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**San José Public Library**  
(408) 277-4846 • [www.sjpl.lib.ca.us](http://www.sjpl.lib.ca.us)

Homework resources; job and vocational guidance resources; leisure resources (paperbacks, DVD/VHS videos; music CDs; magazines)

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**S.T.A.N.D. Program for Women and Men**  
(408) 794-1218

Assists females and males in reduction of delinquent behavior, prevention of gang involvement, and increasing academic achievements. It's a 15 week long support group that offers female and male youth a neutral setting to discuss different issues.

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**The Right Connection**  
(408) 794-1214

A mobile outreach unit that provides citywide gang mediation and intervention with street gangs, mediates volatile situations, reduces gang violence, and refers gang-involved individuals to intervention programs.

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**Youth Anti-Tobacco Collaborative/  
Youth Leadership Employment Advocacy Program (Y-LEAP)**  
(408) 501-0983 • [www.notbuyinit.org](http://www.notbuyinit.org)

Provide anti tobacco services for San José youth. Train peer educators to become experts in tobacco prevention. Peer educators present tobacco prevention information to youth in schools and community centers throughout the city. Youth Employment opportunities and volunteer services opportunities.

## **Youth Commission**

**(408) 501-0983**

**<http://www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns/ysb.htm#commission>**

Through this commission, young people can become involved in the decision making process of the City of San José. This is the official youth advisory group to the City Council and serves to educate the community about youth issues.

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## **Youth Employment Services (YES)**

**(408) 392-6750**

**<http://www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns/ysb.htm#yes>**

Work Experience Program (Ages 14-16); Youth Employment & Referral Service (Ages 16-24); Vocational Trade & Employment Program in construction trades (Ages 18-24).

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## **Youth Intervention Services (YIS)**

**(408) 794-1210**

**<http://www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/prns/ysb.htm#yis>**

Intervention/prevention, mediation, and diversion services for the reduction of youth gang violence.

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## **OTHER COMMUNITY RESOURCES**

### **Asian American Recovery Services, Inc.**

**(408) 271-0477 • [www.aars-inc.org](http://www.aars-inc.org)**

Decrease incidence and impact of substance abuse in the Asian and Pacific Islander community within the bay area. AARS develops and provides innovative outreach treatment, prevention, and research services for its target population.

## **Big Brothers Big Sisters of Santa Clara County**

**(408) 244-1911 • [www.bbbs-scc.org](http://www.bbbs-scc.org)**

Build responsible, independent children and youth by matching each with a supportive and caring adult role model. Offers mentoring programs for children who are at-risk for substance abuse, juvenile crime, academic failure, low self-esteem, teen pregnancy, and gang activity.

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## **Bill Wilson Center**

**(408) 243-0222 • [www.billwilsoncenter.org](http://www.billwilsoncenter.org)**

Support and strengthen the community by serving youth and families through counseling, housing, education, and advocacy.

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## **Billy DeFrank Lesbian & Gay Community Center**

**(408) 293-3040 ext.111 • [www.defrank.org](http://www.defrank.org)**

Provide a safe space for youth and young adults to develop their sexual identities and empower them through interactive activities.

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## **Catholic Charities – Youth Empowerment for Success (YES)**

**(408) 283-6150 • [www.ccsj.org](http://www.ccsj.org)**

Offers recreational activities, gang prevention and intervention, youth and parent support groups, community resources, street outreach for run-a-ways, mentoring, and truancy outreach.

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## **Child Abuse Reporting Hotline (Child Protective Services Agency)**

**(408) 299-2071 - 24/7**

A 24-hour hotline where individuals can report child abuse and/or neglect of a child; and/or request help for himself or the family



## **Community Solutions Center, Inc.**

**(408) 842-3118 • [www.communitysolutions.org](http://www.communitysolutions.org)**

Group & Family Counseling; alcohol & drug assessment and treatment; home-based support for teen parents; foster care housing & support for teen parents; transitional housing for homeless youth & young parents; youth activity center; and teen assault awareness programs.

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## **Department of Social Services Application Center**

**(408) 271-5600**

Assist with the application process for food stamps, cash aide and MediCal.

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## **Family and Children Services**

**(408) 292-9353**

Counseling; deaf and hard of hearing services; gay/lesbian services; HIV/AIDS Counseling; program for youth emancipating from foster care and juvenile probation; psychiatric services; school-based services; seriously mentally ill services; youth leadership development.

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## **Girl Scouts of Santa Clara County**

**(408) 287-4170 • [www.girlscoutsofscc.org](http://www.girlscoutsofscc.org)**

Provide girls and young women, ages 5-17, with the life skills that will enable them to reach their full potential. Programs empower young women to make life-enhancing decisions, develop self-esteem, and be active.

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## **Mexican American Community Services Agency (MACSA)**

**(408) 929-1080 • [www.macsa.org](http://www.macsa.org)**

Crime and gang prevention/intervention; sports recreation; youth employment and training; after school day care; homework assistance; teen pregnancy for males; charter high school; Restorative Justice Program. Counseling and health services at the Youth Center.

## **Next Door, Solutions to Domestic Violence**

**(408) 279-2962 (24-hour hotline) • [www.nextdoor.org](http://www.nextdoor.org)**

Crisis Counseling for domestic violence victims

**(408) 279-7550**

Shelter; counseling; support groups.

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## **Positive Action to School Suspension (PASS)**

**(408) 929-2226 • Email: [pass@innetix.com](mailto:pass@innetix.com)**

Provides a safe and supervised place where children suspended from school can go to receive academic guidance, support, and individualized tutoring.

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## **PFLAG (Parents, Families and Friends of Lesbians and Gays)**

**(408) 270-8182 • [www.pflagsanjose.org](http://www.pflagsanjose.org)**

Offer support, education and advocacy to lesbians, gays, bisexuals, and transgender persons.

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## **Santa Clara County Suicide and Crisis Service**

**(408) 279-3312 (24-hour advice line) • [www.sccsacs.org](http://www.sccsacs.org)**

Anonymous and confidential telephone suicide and crisis intervention services.

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## **Youth Build San José**

**(408) 918-1014 • [www.youthbuildusa.org](http://www.youthbuildusa.org)**

Construction training and education for young adults between the ages of 17-24

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The publication of this brochure could have not been possible without the support and valuable information from the following agencies and references.

- **San José Mayor and City Council**
- **San José Police Department**
- **San José Fire Department**
- **San José Parks, Recreation and Neighborhood Services Department**
- **City of San José Youth Commission**
- **San José High Academy**
- **Santa Teresa High School**
- **“What to do when stopped by Police.”**  
*City of Cincinnati, various community organizations.*
- **“School Law Bulletin”**  
*Quinlan Publishing Group. 2000.*
- **Youth Trust Foundation**
- **Youth Health Council of YTF, San José High Academy**
- **Growing up Drug-Free**  
*A Parent's Guide to Prevention Partnership for a Drug- Free America on behalf of the U.S. Department of Education 1998.*
- **TranDesign**
- **Staff of the Independent Police Auditor**

# Police Complaints

## How to file a complaint:

You may file a complaint in person, by phone, mail or email at the Office of the Independent Police Auditor (IPA) or at the Internal Affairs Unit of the San José Police Department. The only information you need to file a complaint is the date, time, and place of where the incident happened.

### Office of the Independent Police Auditor

2 North Second Street, Suite 93

San José, CA 95113

Tel. (408) 794-6226

Fax (408) 977-1053

Email: [Ind\\_Pol\\_Aud@ci.sj.ca.us](mailto:Ind_Pol_Aud@ci.sj.ca.us)

Website: [www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/ipa/home.html](http://www.ci.san-jose.ca.us/ipa/home.html)

### Internal Affairs Unit

San José Police Department

777 North First Street, Suite 666

San José, CA 95112

Tel. (408) 277-4094

Fax (408) 277-3920

# *So, was this Student's Guide Helpful?*

**In order to improve future publications, we would like your opinion about the Student's Guide to Police Practices.**

1. Was the language simple and easy to understand? ☐ YES ☐ NO  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. Was it informative? ☐ YES ☐ NO  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. Are there any issues, sections, or items in this booklet that you feel are missing, unnecessary, not useful or unclear, (Please be specific) ☐ YES ☐ NO  
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4. How do you plan on using this student guide? (be specific)  
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6. Have you heard of the Office of the Independence Police Auditor? ☐ YES ☐ NO  
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If yes, have you ever contacted this office? ☐ YES ☐ NO  
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7. Any other comments or suggestions are appreciated.  
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Please fax this survey to (408) 977-1053 or mail to the  
IPA Office, 2 North Second Street, Suite 93, San José, CA 95113

Place  
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Here

**Office of the Independent Police Auditor**  
2 North Second Street, Suite 93  
San José, CA 95113



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